RUTLAND, VT.

O H BEAMAN, Editor & Publisher W O. Tower, Printer.

TERMS PER TEAR.

To Village sabseribers when paid in advance.

........

Advertisements conspicuously inserted for SI per square (16 hose) for three weeks; 25 cents per means will be thought for each subsequent junes;

W. H. SMITH. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. -AND -SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

(Rutland, Vermont.) HOLBROOK & SMITH.

Manufacturers and Dealers in BOUTS & SHUES of all kinds, also Good warranted Double Soled Boota by the dozen. West Rutland, Sept. 3, 1050.

PENSION & BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

W. H SMITH WILL attend promptly to the presentation and prosecution be ore the Departments of all descriptions of claims of soldiers and their keirs for

Pensions and Bounty Land, and will advance to said draw for them the sem sauun! paymente due to pensionere. Rutland Aug. 5, 1851.

HOPE PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE

LIVE AND LET LIVE! New Establishment.

H. N. ALLEN MARNESS & TRUNK MAKER AND

Carriage Trimmer. WEST ST., RUTLAND.

window chabes

PIXTURES assortment of Window Shades, consist, ing of several styles of Drapery Landscape and Vignette designs, all choice and new.

Also tassels, cords, and Putnam's Patent Self-adjusting Curtain Fixtures, all of which will be sold low for each.

CHOICE BOOKS. Published by Tichnor & Co. H. L. SPENCER.

BARRY CORNWALL'S Poems; Charles Sprague's writings; Longfellow's Evangeline; Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal Hawthorne's Twine-told Tales; Hawthorne's Twine-told Tales; Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter; Longfellow's Kavanagh; Longfellow's Hyperion; Tenneyson's In Memoriam; Whipple's Essays and Steviews. Longfellow's Complete Poetical Works; Motherwell's Poems; Motherwell's Poems; DeQuiscy's Works; Holmes' Poems; Saintine's Solitary.

REW JEWELERS SHOP.

G. & A. W. CLARK would respect I fully inform the inhabitants of Rut-land and vicinity that they have opened a shop in Perkins' Block, Merchants Row, where they have for sale a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jevelry, Fancy, Goods &c. &c., Wa ces, Clocks, and Jewelry neat-ly repaired and warranted. Rutland Oct 4, 1*51.

HANSON'S HOTEL, (Fermerly Slade's.)

No. 5 Trement Row, at the Junction Howard, Court, and directly oppo-BOSTON

THIS House contains 75 Rooms. Twenty

new Rooms have been added the Spring to spirit outer to be a sayle but auria and by any other house in the city. Travellers stopping at this house will find attentive servants. Clean be an and the Tables will be supplied with the less the markets affords.

Board, one dollar per dat.

JAMES L. HANSON, Proprieter.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING. GOODRICH & ORAHAM

AVE just received from New York Steel Npring. Brass Capped Patent and common Arles; Brass Bands; Plated Dash Scrolle; Deah France, Patent Leather, Rubber Cloth, Oil carpet, Mata, Moss and Curied Hair Bows, Joints and Hinges for Tope, Piy Nets, Halter Chaids & Sr. The above goods will be sold Chaids, &c. 4c. The above goods will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in Verment.

West Rutland July 25, 1851.

JOHN COOK WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

LATE OF TIS 1-2 RIVER ST. TROY N. Y HAVING removed ble establishment to Rut-

Merchants and Dealers. broughout the State, a full and complete as-

HATS AND CAPS.

made expressly for this market.

J. C. lavites his friends in Rutland and vicinity, and all who are in want of a good has a good has been lecturing of over 500 dozen Fur. wiridly to the mind, many of those observed of Sain, Silk Angola and Wood Hats. Cape of Choth, Pluth, Silk Glassed Laws and Cheek of about 40 different styles, all of which will be sold at a low price. Please call at the old stand of irrael Cock.

In Canada West. The temperance inhers, which seventy years ago were essentials to acceptable public worship.

Che Rutland Berald. The Last Apendix to "Yankee

Yankre Doodle sent to town He goods for exhibition ; Every body run him down. And laughed at his position ; They thought him all the world behin A goney muff or needle; Laugh on, good people-never mind Says quet Yunker Double.

Charus - Yanker Doodle, 4c. Vankee Dondle had a craft, A tather bay elipper. And he challenged while they laughed, The Britishers to whip her Their whole yact-squadron she outsped And that on their own water. Of all the lot she went alread, And they came no where after Cherry - Yanke Doodle, &c.

O'er Panama there was a schome Long talked of, to pursue a By lake Nicotagua. John Bull discussed the plan on toot.

With sless presolution, White Yankee Doodle went and put It into execution. Chorus -Yankee Doodle A.c.

A steamer of the Collins line, A Yankee Doodle . notion. Has also cut the brine Acress the Atlantic Ocean And British agents noways slow Her merits to discover, Have been and bought her-just to to The Cunrad packets over Chorus - Yankee Doodle, &c.

But that again don't mention ! I guess that Cour's revolvers whack Their very first invention By Yankee Doodle, too, yau're beat Downright in Agriculture. With his machine for reaping wheat Chaw'd up as by a Vulture. Chorus - Yankee Doodle, &c.

You also fancied in your pride, Waich truly is tarnation, Them British locks of your'n defied The rogues of all creation ; But Cuun's & BRAMANS House pic And you must now be viewed all As having been completely licked By glorious YANKER DOODLE Chorus-Yankee Doodle, &c

> For the Herald. REMINISCENCE.

Let by gones be by gones," they foolishly as And bid me be wise and forget them; But old recollections are active to-day, And I can do nought but regret them.

It hath been observed, that "anticipation is the food of youth," and we may constitute much of the enjoyment of the

It is probable that very few of the was observed in old Connecticut sixty or seventy years since. I can well remember, the strictness in observing that sacred day, which was common at that period. Then, there were no half day worshippers; indeed the Sabbath seemed to commence the evening previous; every Louse a little bethel-tranquil and serious on Saturday evening. To have visited neighbors would have been con- time, and seeing a crowd assembled, rode sidered a breach of good morals, the younger were not seen promenading the street after sun-set on Saturday evenings, and the tidy mother might have been seen performing the weekly ablutions upon her children before darkness closed in, to fit them to appear respectable in the congregation on the coming day. From early morn to setting sun, the Sabbath was religiously kept as holy time-it was a day strictly devoted to spiritual exercises and Christian de-

The old Meeting-house, where I took lessons in theology, would, at this day appear diminutive in size and dilapidated in exterior, but 'twas rare that the pews and galleries were not well filled. I well recollect with what christian dignity, the good old Deacon read, or rather repeated two lines at a time of the Paalms to aid the singers-the leader of the choir adjusted his pitch pipe, and gave the pitch, and commenced the tune. The other singers followed one after another, until the house rang melodiously. The old mahogany pitch-pipe was kept sacredly hung up inside the front of the singers, there it hangs now, for aught I know, as musical instruments have long superceded its use. The pulpit bour glass, standing at the right hand of the minister, slowly emiting its its sands to give due time for a lengthy s ermon, comprising 12 or 14 general heads of the discourse, which at this day of reform, would be considered as a

the old borse block, in native dignity, where the husbands with their matronly wives made it a stopping stone between their own house aed the house of God. riding up one after the other, on saddles and pillions, unloading and presing with a slow and serious step towards the church door. The borse block was an important appendage to all meeting houses before the introduction of pleasure wagons. It was composed of an enermous flat stene, raised on pillars, with steps at each end, to aid both male and female in mounting and dismounting from their horses. About six rods from

Sanctuary. This apparatus for church Short route, which many thot a dream discipline, though simple, was an object of great terror to the Juveniles of the mariah. This machine, considered in by-gone

from violations of the Sabbath.

attendance on the Lord's day at the

It was composed of a large square post about eight feet in length, placed firmly in the earth, with a large mortice near the ground to receive the ends of a couple of plank about eight feet in length, and nine inches in width, placed one; above the other, the two edges together, with round sholes between, of Your gunsmiths of their skill may crack, sufficient size to snugly clasp the ancles of the little transgressor, who was so unfortunate as to laugh or whisper in the gallery. This moral machinery was termed the "town stocks." The post was termed the whipping post, for the punishment of old offenders, such as absentees from Sundays's worship; who if unable to pay a fine of five shillings, were brought forth by the church wardens, his arms placed around said post and fastened by a chord, and the back made bare, to receive the number of stripes, adjudged him by the magistrate. I never had the satisfaction, or rather the mortification but once to see the infliction of this religious punishment .-This was 76 years ago, and inflicted on a poor middle aged man. His crime was non-attendace at church, for three successive Sundays, without rendering a reasonable excuse for such a wicked omission, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes on the bare back. confined one hour in the stocks.

As a further illustration, I will relate the following well authenticated fact .rising generation know how a Sabbath In the town of Ashford, near the birth place of the writer, -- a man was convicted of the crime of neglecting the public worship of God in the Sanctury on Sundays, and was brought forth to the public whipping post to receive his punishment, his arms tied around the said post, and his back laid bare ready to receive the reward of his sinful omission. A stranger passing by at the up and enquired of a bystander, the cause of the gathering, and was inform ed of his crime and his sentence; that the convict was a heathen man, and a violator of the Sabbath act, for which sinful neglect, he was sentenced to recieve ten lashes on his naked back.

men of Ashford, you are serving God as the devil helps you. Do you think to whip the grace of God into the man? Jesus Christ has no soldiers in his army but volunteers."

Castleton, Sept. 30, 1851.

LINES

OS THE DEATH OF GEO A. DAVIS

Farewell, dear child, adren, adieu How deep the anguish we now feel Our loss is great, we weep for you, Yet God can all our sorrows heal

Our tears bedew the lowly bed ; With feelings se'er to be forgot. We oft will weep where thou art laid

Our thoughts will cluster around the spot

We miss thee here in every spot, Thy seat is vacan, round our hearth Yet, dearest one we murmur not, For he has called who gave thre birth

The parents off with flowing trars, And saters round the grave will stan Thy brothers too, in after years Will weep thy loss on earth's dark strang

Then fare thee well, dear child farewell, We trust thy ains were all forgiven; Although thy loss we no er can tell. We hope to meet thee, dear, in heaven

AN INCENSORS DEVICE.

| Near the front do g of the church, stood | A thief, having been convicted and condemned to die, thought upon an exfrom death. He sent to the jailor, and to him to know what this secret was .--He told him that he knew the art of producing trees that should bear gold minister, courtiers and priests, came with the thief to a certain spot, where they began their incantations,-The gold; " But this must be put into the the church door stood the terrific appa- ground by a person perfectly honest. ratus for punishing the disturbers of I am not so, and therefore pass it to ble end. public worship or the wilful neglect of your Majesty."

The king repliedalthough but a trifle, prevents my being the proper person. I pass it, therefore, to my prime minister."

The latter said and as I am exposed to many temptadays as a religious appendage to deter tions, how can I be perfectly honest?

I therefore give it to the priest." The priest pleaded the same as to his conduct in receiving the sacrifices. At length the thier ex da med-

"I know not why we sil four should not be hanged, since not one of us is

The king was so pleased at the inge nuity of the thief that he granted him a pardon.

A SINGULAR TRIAL. The French papers speak of a singular trial that was to come off on the first September, at Carpentras. Rosette Temisier, the pretended miricle worker of St. Saturnin, was to be tried on a member," says the correspondent of London paper, "that some months ago, crowds of persons flocked to Saturnin, to witness the flowing of natural blood from the wounds of our Saviour, upon a picture representing the descent from appointed to discharge any public trust. the cross. Not only was this miricle seen by persons of excitable and imaginative temperament, but the authorities of the town were several times present, and minutes of the affair were taken amined on the trial. Over a hundred tauntingly said, with bitter i carnate. There is a good deal of curiosity felt in relation to the affair, and the town is fast filling up with strangers. The explanation is said to be in-

in our German papers, an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate for the Tribune. Above the District of Magyarokarek, in the south-western portion of Transylvania, there are two mountains, Venyikes and Geleztas. The District lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from 800 to 1,000 feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August the Geleztas began to move, and forced the Tenyikes, which is about four miles to Magyarokerek, so near to that District that it is now twenty paces distant, and

threatens to destroy the whole village. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 12th of Au-The stranger replied as follows: 'Ye gust, and during this time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one third of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The fields beneath and around the mountain, which in this place were covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depth, and instead sky. No one would know the place. No one knows where was his field; the parts of a plowed field, which were torn asunder, are often found at a distance of two miles from each other, with a and approbation bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about 380 souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within the District, and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression. Beneath the torn-up mountain, and even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it.

WORTH KNOWING .- A young lady of this city, while in the country, some years ago stepped on a rusty nail which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflamation and pain was very great, of course, and lock-Soon the inflammation began to sub- or say further pseuniary assistance would side, and by keeping on the crashed blencheial.

The higher schools of learning, the colits virtue seemed to become universities, have equal, if not ed, a speedy cure was effect Simple but effectual remedies

this should be known by everybody.

- Sat Eve Post.

GOVERSOR'S MEMBERS

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives : The period has now arrived, when the representatives of the people are required told him he had a secret to disclose to to meet in general assembly, to perform the the king, and when he had done so he duties necessary to promote the general would be ready to die. The king sent welfare of those whom they represent Having all the powers necessary for the legislature of a free and sovereign state, producing trees that should bear gold limited only by such restrictions as are im. The king, accompanied by his prime posed by the fundamental laws of the gen eral and state governments, there is no rea-son to doubt, but what they will exercise that power to promote the design for which thief then produced a piece of gold, de- they are selected, the happiness and prosclaring that if sown it would produce a perity of the people, whose agents they are tree, every branch of which should bear I am happy to meet you at this time I am happy to meet you at this time. and to cooperate with you in all proper and legitimate offerts to obtain this very desira-

On again entering upon the duties ap pertaining to the executive department, "When I was a boy I remember should be wanting in that sensibility and taking something from my father, which, gratitude, which I deeply feel, if I did not return my sincere thanks to the people, who have again honored me with their confidence, and assure them, that I am sensible an increased obligation is laid upon me . I receive the taxes from the people, to be vigilant in diccerning their interests, to be active in endeavors to further that interest, and in humble reliance on Divine aid, to exert all the faculties and abilities I possess to serve them faithfully.

The assembling of the representatives, elected by the people, in their legislative and executive capacities, to consult for the common good, and to adopt such measures as that good may require, is one of those interesting events, which are often witnessed in a republican government, and in no other. The honesty of purpose, and in-tegrity of heart which are, and have been, manifested in the deliberations and acts of the general assembly of this state, afford a sure guaranty, that they will not easily be mised, nor very often mistake their duties or obligations.

If it is true, as I think it is without any of St. Saturnin, was to be tried on a doubt, that all political power emanates charge of outrage upon various objects from the people, and their agents are resoft Catholic worship. "You may reponsible to them for the manner in which they discharge their trust, we can be at no loss to discern, that the real conservative principle of our government is in the right

It is common and frequent to hear dis-paraging remarks of legislative proceedings; the propriety of their measures nightly spoken of, and their integrity doubted. Such remarks, however, do not always down. Rosette managed to puzzle the carry with them evidence of their correctgood people mightily, and was one morning found in the church in a sort of re-ligious transport, though she was not ceed from vanity, and from a mistaken there the night before, when the doors idea that it is a mark of great discernment were double locked. The picture has and wisdom to criticise and cast reflections been taken down and caried to Carpen- on the members of a legislative body. The tras, where it will be exhibited and ex- Holy Seer rebuked such boasters, when he witnesses will be heard, many of whom doubt ye are the people, and wisdom shall still consider M'lle Temisier a saint intimate so lightly the intelligence and integrity of those selected to make or administer our laws. Although they frequently err, as no human tribunal is free from error timately connected with magnetic phe- yet their errors are mostly found on the side of virtue and freedom-and they are not more frequent than are to be found A MOUNTAIN IN MOTION .- We find among those who perform higher and more arduous duties, in other and more elevated public stations. In expressing this confidence, I assure you, it arises from long experience, and observation, in noticing how nuch less frequently they err, how ready they are to correct their errors, and how careful they are to refrain from doing any individual injury or injustice, and how ready they are to recommense those whom they have inadvertently injured

Having thus expressed to you my en-tire confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the legislative branches of government it renders the constitutional duty imposed on the executive, "to propose such b as may appear to them necessary to by be-fore the general assembly." easy, and of little practical importance, inasmuch as they are familiarly acquainted with the wants of their constituents, and of the proper means to redress any grievances they may labor under. But little is left for the executive authority, except to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and to expedite the execution of such measures as may be them huge rocks now rise against the resolved on by the general assembly. Both duty and inclination must of necessity prompt to the performance of this part of the executive duty, as the laws, before they become such, generally receive his sanction

There are certain subjects which occupy so large a space in the public estimation that they force themselves irresistibly or the mind of any one, who has the prosper ty our republican institutions at heart, and appear to have been a necessary part of very annual ex scutive message, as though they were directed by a rubric, the most prominent among which is the subject of

I need not say any thing in relation to common schools, as the benefit derived from them is so apparent.-To them we are all indebted, in the first instance, for such information and intelligence as we may possess, to emble us to discharge the duties we have assumed. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, equally receive the benefits derived from them, and there can jaw was apprehended. A friend rec- be no danger of their failing for want of commended the applicationof a beet, support and encouragement. Indeed, it and the effect was very beneficial,- may be deserving of consideration, wheth-

, claims for our attention and pate, and I cannot recommend them too

of the gospel of salvation, who have receive and unless they feel and ast unler a conse ed their education at the colleges and oneversity of this state, and been there trained for mefalness and distinction, have carried our name and fame to every part and pertion of this republic, and foreign nations have witnessed the labers of those who have been educated among us, and who have shown the brightness of our star, both in the west and east. It is to be hoped that it will continue to shine, until others shall come to its light, and to the "brightness of its rising," and I hope that what you can do, you will cheerfully do, to afford them encouragement, and give them the benefit of your patronage. I feel confident your constituents will not feel that you have imposed an unnecessary or useless burden upon them, by making an annual appro-priation for their benefit, to be increased or diminished, as their exigencies and the de-

veloped resources of the state will warrant I must again mention the subject of the militia, upon whom all free states should rely for defence; who may be employed for the protection, and cannot be employed for the destruction, of the liberties of the people. In these days, when so much is said on the constitutional duty, and obedience to the laws of the United States I am sorry that those laws, for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, have received so little countenance from the legislative acts of this state, and that all endeavors of its officers, to raise the militia to the standard of those laws, should have met with so little approbation for their fidelity to their duty in urging this subject for considera-No returns have been made to the adjutant general of the United States since the year 1843, and we have to rely on the returns then made, for our quota of arms annually furnished by the United States

I must also remind the legislature that the amended constitution of this state, requires them to provide "by a general law, declaring what officer shall not as Governor, when there is a vacancy in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor."

I respectfully call your attention to the criminal code, and suggest whether some amendment of the same, relating to fines and costs of prosecution, might not profitably be adopted. The power of pardon, and of discharging any person from jail for not pay-ing a fine and cost, is vested in the governor. This should be exercised as an act of elemency, founded on the merits of each particular case, taking into consideration the merits of the individual. An idea seems to be prevalent, that the poverty of the person thus imprisoned, and his inability to pay either fine or cost, entitles him to the cleaneither fine or cost, entities him to the clean-ency of the executive, and a remission of the sentence. It is obvious that this senti-ment is erroneous. The executive ought must be have the power of dispensing with the law, and has no means of knowing the circumstances of aggravation or palliation of each case, or to decide why one should be released from the consequences affixed by released from the consequences affixed by sets or laws passed by any legislature, and law to no conviction, and not another. I sub the latter will try their validity. To the power the court, before whom a conviction is had, in their discretion, when they impose a fine, to ascertain the ability or inability of the person convicted, and in case of such ina bility, to limit the time the person convicted shall remain in prison if he fail to pay the same, or the costs of prosecution; and whether, in all cases of imprisonment for non-payment of a fine and cost, the sheriff might not employ, in some useful or active labor, the person convicted, until he had carned sufficient, at least to pay the cost, if not the fine, and thus ren ler our jails places of industry and useful labor, instead of the abodes of indolence, and its consequent vice and wretchedness; and whether might not, in some cases, employ them labor out of the walls of the prison.

I would also suggest, whether in all co victions for criminal officuces, where exceptions are taken, and the cases passed to t supreme court, sentence should not be proonneed by the county court, who have all be circumstances before them, but delaying the execution of the same, until the judy ment is affirmed, leaving to the supreme court only to fix the those for the commencement or execution of the sentence.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act cutitled "on not to provide for compaling the laws of this State." Lappointed Charles L. Williams, Esq., of Ruthard, to perform the duty therein required, who has made the compilation. The secretary of state has procured them to be printed and bound. n I five hundred copies are, or will soo n be subject to such distribution as the general assembly may direct.

On the resolution of the general assembly for appointing a committee to consider and report upon the financial affairs of the state. appointed John N. Pomerov, Waitstill R. Ranney and Tunothy P. Redfield, Esqs. whose report will be laid before you, and hope the legislature will take some effectual measures to lessen the expenses of the State and arrest the tendency to increased and extravagant expenditures, that they may thereby be better enabled to afford aid and en ouragement to such institutions as will advance the honor and interest of the state.

The increasing vice of intemperates may require that we should profit by the wisdom of our ancestors, and adopt either their laws, or something equivalent thereto, which subjected common drunkards, who publicly an toyed the peaceable citizens of the state, to opposement in the house of correction. Un til a very recent period, this was the law of

this sumice, to divide the State into districts for the choice of representatives to congress The election is made on the first Tuewlay of September next, and by the apportionment we shall be entitled to only three representatives, instead of four as we had before.

I trust you will, in all your deliberations lear in mind that legislators are not only trongly to your favorable notice. The responsible to their constituents, but are also datesman, the civilian, and the messengers subject to a higher law, and higher power

of this subjection, the outlin which they take at the commencement of their p litted service, would be but kery. To be just and fear not, and to the insubjection to this power, is the duty of the commencement of the power, and legislators and rulers cannot exempt themselves from this obligation. I should consider myself very unfit to take upon me the duties of the ofner to which I have been elected, if I did not feel that the outh I have taken laid me under an obligation to discharge the duties of it in the fear of Him. before whom the nations " are as a drop of the bucket; and are counted as the small dust of the balance," and who "taketh up the isles as a very little thing." It is with unpleasant feelings I have witnessed, that subjection to this law has been made a subject of represent and ridicule, or that listening to the dictates of conscience, and seeking its direction, should be treated as as fanaliism, or an exploded idea of by-gone times The laws of our Maker, and the teachings of an ealightened conscience, instruct rulere to do no injustice, and all to be submissive to do no injustice, and all to be submissive to lawful authority, and cannot be made a pretext for oppression, or of resistance to thus requirements of law. This sentiment is so-general, that I deem it almost idle and su-perfluous to mention it. The people of this state are letter acquainted with their rights and duties than is supposed by many. They enter ain no idea that they are absolved from obedience to law, because it does not conform to their views and wishes. This latter sentiment, I have no reason to believe. pervades any considerable portion of our fellow citizens, and I mention it with a view to assert my disbelief of any such sentiment existing among many of the citizens of this state, and not to controvert or show its fal

If it were practicable, it would be desirable that every set of a legislative body should be accompanied with such evidences of its necessity and utility as to insure a ready acquiecence in the propriety and wisdom of its provisions, and thus command itself to the heart and affections of the people, and not require the coersive yower of govern-ment to enforce it. But as obedience and submission must be yielded to the supremsey of the laws, and a resort to compulsory measures must be had, if necessary, us in sure this obedience, it is incumbent on a legislative body to consult the general good, and not unnecessarilly sacrifice the interest of one portion of the community to that of

provisions of that constitution. The former may compel a repeal or alteration of any formation of a correct public sentiment, and to influence it, the utmost latitude must be allowed of speaking and publishing the sentiments and views of every individual. The merits of public men and measures must be subject to be discussed freely, in order to obtain that remedy, if any is necessary. which the representatives of the people in their legislative capacity can alone give Every attempt to repress this liberty of speech and of the press, and to silence an inquiry into the propriety or wisdom of pubmen and measures, whether by law or the exercise of patronage, by appeals to the passions, the fears, the avarice or ambition of individuals, must be futile and vain, and can obtain no permanent favor of the thinking and intelligent citizens of the United States. For myself, I can adopt the language of an eminent individual, that, "to peak my mind and act as my conscience dictates, are two branches of liberty which can never part with." I am sure the poople of this country will never consent to part with this liberty, however much it may be desired by some, o as rating of the acts and merits of themselves and others; and no danger is to be apprehended from the abase of this liberty, while men are under the superintendence and supervision of the

law, and amenable to public justice.

To the other test all legislative acts are also subject, and it is the province of the whiciary department to determine, when the law and the constitution are autagonistic. that the former must yield, and the latter prevail. This power of the judiciary was formerly denied, but is not doubted at this day. It is the right and privilege of any one, affected by any act of the legisture in his person or property, to bring the act to the consideration of the judicial telbunals, who will pronounce it valid or void, as it conforms to or conflicts with the fundamental law. In order to insure confidence in a judicial decision on this delicate and difficult subject, the citizen should feel that he can present his views, that he will be heard with patience, and not be emberrassed by any previous expression of opinion, not re quired, uncalled for, and extra judicial, and not a decision of the question submitted. No individual, or state, should be discour aged from resorting to this mode of trying the validity of any legislative net.

I need not speak to you of our attachment to the I nion, or our reverence for the constitution, or our unway n'ny obediense to all its requirements. A recurrence to sur history will show, that we voluntarily and inhesitatingly sought admission into the Union, and ratified and confirmed its constitution, and have never, even when invited by those in whom we placed confligue. asked for any important alteration in its provisions, and have manifested no wish to die turb the ratio of representation; nor have we joined with others, to any acts or measarea which might be considered as tending to a violation of, or resistance to, its author

We make no loud and voraferous refreeions of attachment to the country